

# The Boston Weekly Globe.

BOSTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1884.

VOL. XII.—NO. 3.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## DAVITT DISSATISFIED

With Parnell's Course in Parliament.

Christians and Jews Not to Be Allowed to Intermarry in Hungary.

Lotta's Marchioness Captures the British Public.

(Special Cable Letter to The Sunday Globe.)

LONDON, January 12.—10:30 p. m.

Mr. Michael Davitt, who is probably the best thinker among the Irish leaders, though excelled by Mr. Parnell as a tactician, is apparently very much out of sympathy with the latter gentleman's policy of neglecting to push debate upon the land reform and home rule questions, and confining himself to annoying attacks upon the government and its demands for civil service reform. Mr. Davitt is professed in his views, it is understood, by others of the veteran Nationalist leaders. He is also much displeased with Messrs. Healy and O'Brien for their tendency to become more irreconcileable. On the other hand, Mr. Parnell, who is nothing if not practical, is said to have spoken of Mr. Davitt as a one-sided as well as a one-armed man. All these things indicate that the slight variance between the opinions of these prominent Irish leaders may before long lead to their complete antagonism on the question of the policy best suited to alleviate Ireland's troubles.

### Lotta Makes a Hit.

Lotta's hosts of American friends will rejoice to hear that the little actress is now likely to efface the memory of her recent failure in her first venture on the English stage. She appeared tonight at the Opera Comique in "The Old Curiosity Shop." "Little Nell and the Marchioness," as it better known in America. Her rendering of Little Nell was excellent, and when the audience seemed a little bored by the pathos toward the close of the first act; but the scene between the Marchioness and Swallow in the last act aroused the audience, which was unkinded to enthusiasm when the Marchioness turns the tables on Sallie Brass. The general opinion is that Lotta's playing the two characters to perfection, and her burlesque acting is excellent; that the portrayal of the Marchioness is a unique and artistic performance; but that the conception of Little Nell is not up to the standard of the parts forced. Wytt of the Gaiety Theatre made an excellent Didi Swiveller, and with Robert Pateman's strong Quill, added materially to the success of the play. The rendering of the action of being called before the curtain several times, and at the close of the play she made a neat little speech of thanks. The house was filled, and a long run is predicted for the piece.

### About Our Mary.

Mary Anderson has just moved into an elegant mansion in South Kensington, where she will make her home for some time to come. An interview with Miss Anderson reveals an anxiety that false reports had gained circulation to the effect that she was about to marry. She said she intended to visit Rome after Easter, after which she will again appear in London. The Parliament in which she will renew her triumphs in the metropolis has not yet been decided upon, but it is understood that either the new Parliament, in Leicester square, where 100 rooms could be accommodated, or the Princess Theatre, will be the choice. Miss Anderson opened "Ghosts" at the Princess on January 26, and numerous friends anxiously await the event, being solicitous that she should not only maintain in her great popularity, but add additional laurels to her already won. Miss Anderson's friends also expect great things from Miss Anderson's presentation of the new piece. After "Comedy and Tragedy" in Miss Anderson's programme, comes "Madame Bovary."

**A Triumph for Hungarian Aristocracy.**

The bill for the abolition of civil marriages between Christians and Jews and legalizing civil marriages contracted in foreign countries, which passed the lower house of the Hungarian Diet November 30, was, after a long and exciting debate, defeated today in the upper house by a vote of 200 to 191. Many conservative Austrian noblemen, who were in opposition to the bill, voted for it, and it came in, attended the sittings of the upper house and strenuously opposed the measure both by their votes and speeches. Several liberal members of the lower house, however, supported the bill, and, after a severe fight, which was won by the supporters of the bill, it was voted down. The bill, however, was not entirely defeated, as it was agreed to postpone the bill to the next session of the Diet, and, in the meantime, to submit a bill to the Diet, which would give the Hungarian aristocracy the right to marry in foreign countries.

**Demands of the Unemployed of Paris.**

Paris, January 14.—A large and orderly meeting of the French National League was held at Gevech, county Sligo, this afternoon. About 5000 Nationalists were present, and the meeting was presided over by a priest. The resolutions adopted express dissatisfaction at the apparent indifference of the leaders toward the movement begun by Henry George for an agitation of the land nationalization.

**Demands of the Unemployed of Paris.**

Paris, January 14.—Silent expositions of 4000 unemployed persons, including several women, was held in the Salle Louis yesterday. Violent speeches were delivered favoring an armed revolution as the only means of ending the stagnation in trade. The deacons present from workmen's associations, however, adopted a more moderate tone, expressing the view that an appeal to the working class would mitigate existing difficulties so that the workmen go to the Palais Bourbon in the evening, there were the first of their series of card receptions at the residences of Seeley Frelinghuysen and Justice Woods.

**Inspecting Pleuro-Pneumonia.**

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The commission on pleuro-pneumonia in cattle yesterday morning caused three cows affected with that disease to be slaughtered and their lungs preserved for inspection by the commissioners. The Agricultural Stock Committee of the Senate, and the agricultural committees of the two Houses of Congress and others interested. The lung of one was almost destroyed; the second was plainly marked all through, while the third was completely normal. The commission gave no indication of the disease. The cattle were purchased in the Washington market, and supposed to have come from Virginia. It is proposed to experiment with the cattle to determine if the disease is endemic in the country.

**Senate Approves Bill to Establish a Bureau of Animal Industry.**

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## AROUND THE FARM.

Edited by ANDREW H. WARD.

## SUGAR AND VINEGAR FROM SUGAR.

Sugar beets are a crop very easily raised, and in good soil the produce is abundant. An acre of land is covered with leaves, which add much to the value of the crop, without giving it that taste which is unavoidable when they are fed with turnips or cabbages, and which is due to the greater rapidity with which the latter undergo the putrefactive fermentation.

The seed is sown in drifts twenty to twenty-four inches apart, and thinned out to the distance of eight to twelve inches from plant to plant in the rows. From four to six pounds of seed are required per acre, and they should be steeped forty-eight hours before planting. The best depth for sowing is from three-fourths of an inch to an inch; the culture is similar to that of carrots or parsnips, and the cost for seed, labor and fertilizers will amount to about \$40 per acre.

The yield, according to the quality of the land, fertilizer used, and the cultivation bestowed, should average not less than 274 tons, or 905 bushels of beets per acre, or 55 bushels of beet leaves. Analysis shows that 1000 pounds of sugar beets contain 164 pounds dry substances, 1.60 nitrogen, 7.10 ash, 3.94 potash, 0.37 lime, 0.536 magnesia, 0.520 phosphoric acid. In manufacturing, these elements are distributed as follows:

	lb. & lbs.	Ashes.	Pot.	Lime	Magn.	Phos.	Per cent.
T's & B's	15	0.24	1.15	0.836	0.105	0.132	0.14
Fibre.	46	0.44	1.71	0.858	0.350	0.100	2.165
Water.	52	0.31	2.47	1.741	0.143	0.069	0.016
Magnesia.	85	0.57	0.72	0.548	0.040	0.075	0.016

After harvesting the roots are first peeled, then washed and pulped in a grater, and pressed to extract the juice.

Fifty pounds pressure to the square inch extracts 30 per cent. of the juice, eighty pounds pressure to the square inch extracts 64 per cent. of juice, 100 pounds pressure to the square inch extracts 75 per cent. of juice, 750 pounds pressure to the square inch extracts 80 per cent. of juice.

Twenty-four pounds of pulp for every 100 square inches of press surface is the best proportion to use.

There are several cider presses and graters made by different manufacturers that are worked by power, and have a capacity, with the labor of two men, of grating and pressing 1000 bushels per day of ten hours, and yields 5000 gallons of juice. The press and grater costs about \$500, and require less than ten-horse power to run them.

The ordinary cider presses in use would answer, but it costs more to run them, and not much juice is obtained on account of not being able to get as much power as the improved grates give. One bushel of sugar beets, mixed with nine bushels of apples, makes a capital sort of superior fruit juice, and quite aside from sugar-beet juice can be converted into vinegar in the same manner now as it makes a stronger vinegar than elder does, of equally good, but different flavor, and if treated the same as maple sap or sorghum juice it will yield a good article of brown sugar, and all of this not used in the producer in the brown state would be readily purchased to be refined by the refineries already established.

To refine sugar requires costly machinery, such as vacuum pans, centrifugal machines, filters of bone coal, etc., and also skilled labor, but the manufacture of raw sugar from beet pulp requires only the evaporating pan and an addition of some lime to the juice to take the color out.

An evaporating pan such as is used by the manufacturers of sorghum syrup or for making elder jelly, is suitable, and one of a capacity to evaporate 5000 gallons per day would cost about \$300.

The estimated quantity of the sugar supply of the commercial world in 1875 was 2,140,000 tons of cane sugar and 1,317,625 tons of beet-root sugar, of which latter France produced 462,256 tons, as against 1565 tons produced in 1828, which shows the progress of this industry there. The consumption of sugar in the United States is about 700,000 tons, and is rapidly increasing. We now produce of cane sugar, 1,000,000 tons, and of beet sugar, 1000 tons, and there is no reason why this cannot be increased to the quantity we require, if the fact that we consume all the sugar we produce.

In France there is a heavy tax on the beet-root sugar they produce, and cane sugar is admitted free, notwithstanding these disadvantages, they successfully compete with it; here the reverse is the case—a heavy duty on sugar imported, a bounty paid by the State on the beets raised, and no taxes levied on its manufacture; certainly, under these conditions we should produce all the sugar we consume, and have a surplus for export.

After the juice is expressed from the rasped beet, the dry pulp remaining is an admirable food for cattle, sheep and swine. The average amount of pulp is 20 per cent. of the original weight of the beet, and three tons of it for feeding purposes are equal to one ton of hay, and should be fed in connection with grain or turnips. As this is fed back to stock, the mineral substances taken from it being restored in the manure; this enables the farmer to raise larger crops of various produce, and consequently keep more stock, which enables him to make more butter and cheese.

The present cider mills could add to their present machinery the pans or presses required, and by co-operation on this, as in other products, we can produce profitably all the sugar we require. This will bring the business of sugar making within the reach of small farmers, and is of vast importance.

This notion prevails that to make sugar profitably it must be made extensively. This is certainly not true, and the sooner we realize it the better off we shall be. We must begin to realize our productive resources of our lands and employ our idle laborers on a very remunerative crop now grown only to a limited extent. The introduction of the cultivation of the sugar beet generally, subsequently to be converted into sugar or vinegar, would be of great benefit to farmers. It would ensure to them superior methods of agriculture, increased crops, more remunerative prices, and enhanced value of farms.

It would create industry and diversity of labor, thereby increasing the general prosperity, intelligence and happiness of the community.

It would eventually reduce the price of sugar, of bread and of meat, butter and cheese, and render the United States independent of foreign countries.

One acre of land will produce 5000 pounds of sugar beets, which, made into sugar, will yield 4800 pounds sugar; or, into vinegar, 5000 gallons, or into proof spirits, 1000 gallons.

They are profitable to eat, particularly to cattle, in connection with hay, and the pail accredits the farmer with the fact.

A. H. W.

**Leeks on the Farm.**  
Not a few farmers of some ambition complain of a good deal of their lot, and compared with that of others who do not care for fortune with apparent ease, but in many cases it is morally certain that the complainants themselves are more to blame than anybody else. They refuse, even when competent, to change wasteful habits, and go on tolerating leeks that any careful husbandman would not tolerate. They refuse to listen with patience to any argument against old practices, and seem to take special delight in sneering at all occasions against improved methods. They are too much inclined to think that a business man knows that, aside from needless expense, it is better to be poor than to make money that by wise spending is lost. This is the case with a view to the market, and is due to early association and education.

The case of farmers is that a man who assumes to conduct a farm without ploughing, or leading his men in all their work. He may plan successfully for a farm as large as a acre, and may have a large flock of sheep, a large herd of cattle, but if he only has head-work to do, not in their judgment, a practical man—only a theorist, a fancy farmer, spending his time with his own hands in the field, and in his leisure time, in idleness, making a show of farming, which, sooner or later, loses its financial bottom. This puts intelligence at a disadvantage. It is no wonder that leeks attend this kind of farmer. In fact, it is a man who assumes to conduct a farm with perfect indifference, and is willing to listen with patience to any argument against old practices. They place no value on the principle of saving, while a business man knows that, aside from needless expense, it is better to be poor than to make money that by wise spending is lost. This is the case with a view to the market, and is due to early association and education.

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commonly without gutters, and the ground stonewalling so that the accumulation of water, after drenching the manure, is carried off into a stream, or to some uncultivated spot to soak away. Into this open yard, even the manure made by stall-fed cattle is dried and wasted by wind, snow, rain and sun, but not a thought that there is loss in it, or that it would pay to provide shelter crosses the mind. There is nothing to do but to let the animals go where they please, and that would cost something; cost must be avoided. There might be a capacious barn cellar, where much of it would be piled and stored until the winter comes, and there might be stalls for every animal, and a judicious arrangement by which both liquid and solid excrements could be collected. These were inadmissible; there might be gutters to the barn, and pipes arranged so that water would not accumulate in the yard, there might be cisterns, and tanks, and so on, but these were sources of scarcity; but all these would cost, as before stated, and farming that costs is not to be thought of by the narrow-minded.

This one leak of manure waste is prodigious. No careful experiments are on record to show the actual percentage of loss, probably because it is not necessary. To be serving one's self, it is to be serving the owner with the elements to impoverish himself, and then complains that he "can't get ahead." By night, by day, he labors and shoves the one ton of manure to his stable and the barnyard is disordered. The barnyard is not enough, so he builds fences and divides and subdivides his land to help it along. The stock is turned into the fields to eat the grass, and the manure is still more subject to waste, and, virtually, that might be made in summer and fall is lost. Capital is spent in stalls, and the manure, which would save or bring an increase, is thrown away cheerfully. The leak is a serious matter. The principle recognized in short-horned farming as animals is to see on how little they will live when in the stall—if they ever get into it—not what is in the stall. The owner uses the elements to impoverish himself, and then complains that he "can't get ahead."

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## THE WOMAN'S HOUR.

**"The Art of Living Together Justly and Charitably."**

**A Plea For the Continuance of the Custom of New Year's Calling.**

**Woollen Costumes For the Street-Toilets For Evening.**

"The supreme art of life, above all other arts, is the art of living together justly and charitably—no other thing so taxing, requiring so much wisdom, so much practice, as how to live with our fellow-men."

Said the Rev. Mr. Beecher in his sermon last Sunday. No need to comment on its truthfulness! If he had merely said "justly and charitably" without the "charitably" it would have had as much truth in it as most people could put into actual operation. If the men and women of this world treated each other always with simple justice there would be no need of charity. But in the estimates they make of one another, in all those common relations of life in which people meet together or brush against one another, justice, simple justice, is the exception. What is called "charity" and "charitableness" is only a sneaking, inadequate conscience fund which justifies passing over to the victims who has already done them injustice.

To be more definite. Notice two people talking of a third, and in nine cases out of ten the unkind things they say will overbalance the kindly and warm words. And when unkind or even injurious rumor runs along, about the most innocent people out of ten will accept it as truth before it is proven. Now there is no particular reason why people, when so connected incidentally, can't treat each other always with simple justice; there would be no need of charity. But in the estimates they make of one another, in all those common relations of life in which people meet together or brush against one another, justice, simple justice, is the exception. What is called "charity" and "charitableness" is only a sneaking, inadequate conscience fund which justifies passing over to the victims who has already done them injustice.

It is true, however, that the kindness and warmth of heart, which would not be ignoble, or meritless, it would be common justice.

Said a gentle, tender-hearted little lady the other day: "Why are people so unmerciful, so tiresome, so unkind?" "My dear friend A. S." has some marked faults, but her good qualities are equally marked and much more amorous. Well, I have today spoken with your friend, and she has given me a few words of comfort, and I have been greatly relieved. I have been referred sneeringly or sarcastically to her faults. They are good I lends, warm friends of hers, and if she is not a good friend, she is a good woman. Now, when I like someone to know it, what they can see that she is just as good, kind, and warm-hearted on one side as she is disagreeable on the other, and set one over against the other to balance it, it is overbearing.

And that is a very typical instance of the way people talk and feel. They will not have mastered "the art of living together justly" until they have learned to understand their friend's character at the same time. Then they will find that if they give justice, charity will take care of itself.

### NEW YEAR'S DAY.

**The Practice of Calling—A Plea for Its Continuance.**

It seems the most natural thing in the world, says Harper's Bazaar, editorially discussing the practice of making New Year's calls, that we should stop in the whirl of every-day life and business and mark the point of the beginning of a new year, and mark it, when we can, with the white stone of cheerful holidays, whose gifts and greetings are things blessed to remember. And we have no wish to bring anything else to think them. We never stop to take note of a few holidays, so universally as of New Year's—people from one side of the earth to the other, in all of all religions.

But the custom of calling is not, we believe, deeply rooted in us, but is summarily banished, and will continue to be observed by many until a great deal revolution brings it again on the top wave of fashion.

It is true that for the moment this genial Knickerbocker custom is under a cloud in the land of the free, and that the best efforts of our friends are supposed to constitute the crede de la creme of New York society, and who set the fashion of neglecting the Dutch New Year's for the English. The custom, however, is deeply rooted, and is deeply rooted to us, but this summary banishment can be caught together in clusters of three if desired. For a larger tidy, add another row of chain and another row of crazy stitch, putting in as many rows of stiches as desired.

**How to Polish Horns.**

Bore the horn to remove the pit, unless it is already out; sear with glass or a sharp knife, dipping the horn in hot water occasionally to keep it soft; when all the roughness and spots are off, rub with fine paper, and then with a cloth, and when dry, when as smooth as they can be made in this way, take powdered nutmeg stone or rotten stone, with a flanne cloth and linsed oil, and rub lengthwise till all the fine and pointed marks are removed. The pit will be fully polished.

The calling that generally do on New Year's Day is not a thing to be despised, but it may be an eyesore, the result of a carefully prepared list of those whose acquaintance they value and wish to maintain, and those whom they kindly desire to call. The custom is deeply rooted in the rush and swell of society, but this day gives them the opportunity of seeing all those of the whom they have been deprived by this time. They are then, in their best dress, and when appearing at their best, afford them the luxuriant enjoyment of believing that those who receive them are really delighted to see, as indeed they almost always are, in seeing their gay gowns and trimmings, and, afterward, a sense-sense of duty done, and an umpt of pleasure remembrance that doubtless amplifies the trouble taken.

The Art of New Year's-call is very nearly as strictly national with ourselves; we take a pride in it, and are anxious to preserve it without injury from too great pressure, and too much effort. The Art of breathing through the nose, and of too great pressure, has stability as regards the table, on the other. And certainly women have as good a part to play in the presentation of it as the callers themselves, by opening their dresses in such a way as to reveal the original simplicity of the entertainment, which is it once both easier to themselves and better for the callers.

### CATCHING COLD.

**Treatment of Colds—Plenty of Pure Air Essential.**

A medical authority gives this timely advice on the subject of colds:

"To prevent the risk of catching the wearing of respirators, but only with a weak chest, ought not to be used. In windy weather, to breathe through the mouth, but through the nose. The nose is more respirator. It is hard to breathe through the nose, and causes a great deal of trouble, as well as chest troubles, it is one that should be cultivated."

Several methods of abating colds are in common use. The old plan of parboiling it is often effectual, but not always. I refer, of course, to the treatment by hot drinks, Dover's powder, mustard bath, extract blanket, etc. This does not always succeed, as it weakens the system and gets a firmer hold.

The Turkish bath is more cleanly anyway than sweating in bed, and far more pleasant, and more effective for the cold, head, not when out-of-doors. In windy weather, to breathe through the mouth, but through the nose. The nose is more respirator. It is hard to breathe through the nose, and causes a great deal of trouble, as well as chest troubles, it is one that should be cultivated."

The Art of Mounting Photo-graphs.

Materials required: Bristol board, strong gunnery, strung through muslin, and patience ad lib. Cut the Bristol board the required size, and then the photo is worked and ready to be tacked to it. At the back of the coverlet lay on a mat, and then the photo is placed on the back, but not at the edge, but the depth of the flap below, three inches. The appearance is as if the pink satin had split and turned back to show the blue silk. Tie the flap down with a row of crew flowers, roses and forget-me-nots. The flap is edged with the same lace as the whole of the coverlet. The two corners at the bottom of the coverlet are in the same style, and work'd to match, a simulated silk being worked, into which the stalks pass slantwise. This style is no more difficult than ordinary crocheting, and the photo is placed on the little end of the little side. If preferred, the corners and flap can be embroidered in arisene and broc of pink, on a coverlet of pale silver gray or cream.

**Glimpses of Fashion.**

Woolen costumes for the street-evening toilets.

Woolen dresses are the favorite choice for street costumes this winter, says an exchange, and when made of fabrics that are not too heavy are also used for day dresses in the house. Fine, soft stuffs that are of light weight, and fail into graceful folds, are made with an outside ja' le or muslin, and are used in making dresses, etc. Woolen appears in at breakfast, and afterward make useful for the street by adding one of the long wra's that almost conceal the figure, such as a short coat, and a wide belt. The preference in such stuffs is for solid colors of light shades of brown and gray, such as the new golden brown, corn, curl, and French gray, and muslin. The muslin, when added to these to brighten them up. The fabrics most used for these dresses are sailor's blouse, binch cloth, and fine cashmere, either in a plain quilted pattern, or French, or genuine India embroidery with very fine, or has woven in the zigzag, cloddish pattern. The rest, the big standing collar, small turned-over cuff, the high standing placket, pleated waist places for introducing contrasting color, and new lacey is still used for such accessories. A pointed belt, with a wide silk band with drapery that are short and full on the hips, and the belt is wide, and the directions generally given for such a dress, are in making the arrangement of the skirt, and in making the bodice, the description has very short bouffant drapery in the waist, and the lower part turned under to fall like a soft puff on three wide box pleats that finish out the skirt to the ground.

The front of such a dress may have a braided panel down each side breadth, and either four or six pleats down the front breadth; or there may be two or three wide box pleats, and the ends may be made of figured tapestry wool, or of cashmere like the dress, trimmed with many drooping loops or pointed ends of chevilles. Long straight effects are made after the drapery of such dresses, and in

## The Boston Weekly Globe: Tuesday Morning, January 15, 1884.

### THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

#### General Butler's Eulogy on Andrew Jackson.

#### He Also Declares That Massachusetts is Clearly a Democratic State.

#### Present Prospects of the Party in the State and Nation.

Following is the full text of General Butler's speech at the Democratic dinner Tuesday evening:

MR. CHAIRMAN—What has brought us together on this anniversary? What has endeared the name and fame and thought of Jackson to us all? Is it after one general's victory over another, when he has won his battle? No, it is combined honor and grandeur at the expense of the people's rights, what is to be the effect? Think a moment, brethren, that we are in the middle of the country, the Democracy, and let every man who is a patriot sink every personal consideration of worth or worthiness, that great and good man is here to gather every man who can find an opportunity to work. Never mind who is ahead or who is behind, but each one of us present go to this goal of power of the Democratic party, who are the side of the Union, who are the side of the people, who are the side of the Union, pressing on for that and that alone. (Prolonged applause.) By that means we shall attain the great end. Let us not inquire who is to be the standard-bearer, but let us all rally to the standard that we may raise to it, to sustain it in every battle. (Applause.) That is the duty of every patriot, and we will present a natural, hence ornamental appearance. Before filling proper drains should be furnished. It matters but little what the design is, whether it be round, square or octagon-shaped; whether it be cheap or expensive, the main thing being to have the drain well adapted for the purpose required, because of its shape, but it will present a natural, hence ornamental appearance. Before filling proper drains should be furnished. It matters but little what the design is, whether it be round, square or octagon-shaped; whether it be cheap or expensive, the main thing being to have the drain well adapted for the purpose required, because of its shape, but it will present a natural, hence ornamental appearance. Before filling proper drains should be furnished. 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## FOFF OF JULY.

A Party of Night Raiders Surprised by Federals.

A Gray-Haired Soldier of the Shenandoah Saved in Battle by a Baby.

Midnight Camp of Rebel General "Jeb" Stuart.

Josquin Miller in Philadelphia Press.

Grizzled and gray, dazed and indolent, looking as if he had missed the train in the progress of this life; as if the world had gone by and left him hopelessly behind—no Christmas turkey for him this year; not for the twenty years past, I reckon—the old Confederate soldier who limped about awkwardly, for he had a lot to lead (to carry) told me the other day, in the Shenandoah, “It is untrue or dull, blame him not, me. I only give it as I got it.”

General “Jeb” Stuart was hanging on the Federal flank. His midnight camp was pitched on the hillside. Up the hill little way lay a farm house; two or three haystacks hung upon the hillside. The worn-out horses fed here and there and nodded their drowsy heads to the hay. All around on the ground under the trees in camp the troopers lay—black men, white men, brown men, men who were gray and old, little lads, boys who had seen a dozen battles and hardly yes as many years, a mixed and a motley lot; ragged, wretched, hungry. They lay on their bellies before the fire, muncing, roasting, gnawing, of the cow greedily, and the soldiers, consisting mostly of the co’s, singing the blues, and the great shaggy gray head, his right one holding the flag.

A tall, gray soldier threw up his great, heavy hand to his brow, and looked out under his broad palm to try and see which way to lead.

Suddenly the haystacks blazed out before him, and the whole scene was as they fled from the flying Confederates as they neared the haystacks. He’re the ragged old sergeant, with the others, who had been waiting to see what would become of the haystacks to get his bearings. The moon had fallen down behind the crest of the hill. It was nearly dark now. The Federal general, who had been watching the smoke afar, the ragged and demoralized Confederates huddled close and helpless up and after the tall and grizzled old giant, who stood there, led the way, with a wide smile on his face, which the child on his shoulder flung his little left arm hugging the great shaggy gray head, his right one holding the flag.

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## SIGHT-SEEING IN ALASKA.

## A Visit to the Largest Glacier in the World.

## Adventurous Climbing Over Mountains of Ice—A Bold Yankee Girl.

## Saluting the Icebergs With a Cannon Shot—Nature Responds.

at the foot of the place where were joined through which water might percolate, but beyond this there was no visible means of subsistence, and how it came there, and managed to exist for an indefinite time, is a mystery.

The theatrical hairdresser generally has a shop in some street which is in a transition condition from that of residence to business. His establishment is on the parlor floor of what was once a handsome mansion, and he has had the two front windows knocked into one, to accommodate a bazaar affair in which he displays wigs of all sorts, fine hair of all colors, artificial mustaches and moustaches. In addition to these he deals in costume powder and mysterious face washes, applied by the galore of a drug store for next to nothing. He also sells hats, gloves, and various articles of dress, and has a large collection of his own secret composition. He also rents beards and wigs out, but as he has exaggerated ideas as to rates, it is a little cheaper to buy them at the bazaar.

His professional connection is most interesting. One, however, at the back of his business, is a very strong and skillful artist.

The mermaid has perhaps been the best-abused and most befooled of all the myths the sea is heir to, says a writer in golden days.

The mermaid sometimes writes to share her experiences with the world, and the mermaid's letters are always falling and yet always seem to have more weight than the world's.

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